

The Pocahontas Times.

Vol. 22, No. 21.

Marlinton, Pocahontas County, West Virginia, December 10, 1903.

\$1.00 a Year

RICHARDSON & TIPTON,
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law
MARLINTON, W. VA.
Prompt and careful attention
given to all business placed in
their hands.

U. S. RUCKER,
Attorney-at-Law and Notary
Public
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will practice in the courts of
Pocahontas county and in the Su-
preme Court of Appeals.

H. L. VANSICKLER,
Attorney-at-Law.
LEWISBURG, W. VA.

Practices in Greenbrier and a
joining counties.

E. RAYMOND HILL,
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ACADEMY, W. VA.

Will practice in all the courts of
Pocahontas and adjoining counties
and Supreme Court of Appeals.

N. C. McNEIL,
Attorney-at-Law,
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Will practice in the courts of
Pocahontas and adjoining counties
and in the Court of Appeals of the
State of West Virginia.

ANDREW PRICE,
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Practice in Pocahontas and adjoining
counties. Prompt and careful
attention given to all legal work.

H. M. LOCKRIDGE,
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Prompt and careful attention
given to all legal work.

JOHN A. PRESTON, FRED WALLACE
PRESTON & WALLACE
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LEWISBURG, W. VA.

Will practice in the courts of
Greenbrier and adjoining counties
and in the Court of Appeals of the
State of West Virginia.

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Prompt attention given to col-
lections.

T. S. McNEEL,
Attorney-at-Law,
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Will practice in the courts of
Pocahontas and adjoining counties
and in the Supreme Court of Ap-
peals.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will practice in the courts of
Pocahontas and adjoining counties
and in the Supreme Court of Ap-
peals.

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Attorney-at-Law,
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Prompt and careful attention
given to all legal business.

A. M. OLIVER,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CARPENTER & CONTRACTOR,
Durbin, W. Va.

NORMAN R. PRICE, M. D.
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Office in the Bank of Marlinton
Building.

DR. O. J. CAMPBELL,
Dentist,
MONTEREY, VA.

Will visit Pocahontas county at
least twice a year. The exact date
of his visit will appear in this
paper.

DR. ERNEST B. HILL,
DENTIST,
MARLINTON AND ACADEMY, W. VA.

Graduate University of Maryland.
Dentistry practiced in all its bran-
ches.

Office in Bank of Marlinton build-
ing.

DR. M. STOUT,
DENTIST,
MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will practice throughout Poca-
hontas county.

Those needing his services will
please communicate by letter and
make appointments to suit con-
venience.

G. W. DUNCAN,
Practical Lead Surveyor,
Buckeye, W. Va.

All calls by phone and mail
promptly answered.

NITROGEN

THE LACK OF WHICH MAKES LAND POOR.

A Recent Discovery Which In-
sures a Constant Supply.

Professor Nobbe, of Germany, has discovered the reason that clover enriches land. It is a parasite which attaches itself to the roots of clover and forms nodules thereon. These nodules are termed "warts." They have been noticed for generations but were always regarded as a symptom of disease that did not injure the plant. At the least they were regarded as abnormal and it was never thought that they had any beneficial results on the growth of the plant.

It is now proved beyond all peradventure of a doubt that these nodules are the means by which the clover extracts from the air, nitrogen, on which practically all the growth of the plant depends. All other fertilizers can be supplied cheaply but though the air is composed of nitrogen to a large extent it is hard for plants to take enough in to become fully developed. If the soil of a field is inoculated with the parasite to any degree whatever the clover roots cultivate and cause them to increase by the billion and so restore the soil. When clover fails the farmer is too apt to pronounce the seed no good. If he has a field where clover will grow all he need do is to sow a few bushels of earth from that field under favorable conditions on the land where the clover fails in order to inoculate the soil and get a good crop of clover. After that all things are possible for ground that will produce good clover. This was done by O. M. Wallace of Mill Point in raising a crop of cow peas which have a similar effect on land. He had produced a good crop on one field and failed on another. A few bushels of earth from the inoculated field produced a heavy crop of peas in the other field.

Charles Steele, a farmer living near Seebert, sowed a field in cow peas last summer near the turnpike. It was observed that the crop was very scant and an examination it was found that the roots were lacking in the nodules, showing that the soil needed inoculation.

The bean family and clover by causing the parasite to multiply literally put life into the land. The difference between rich land and poor land is that one is rich in nitrogen and the other is not. This causes the difference in this county of something like \$40 per acre in price of land. The great trouble in poor land is producing the first crop of clover.

Barnyard manure is rich in nitrogen but by the time it reaches the field nearly all the nitrogen stored in the growing plant has been given back to the air, and only a pittance reaches the soil.

It is for this reason that it is considered that Professor Nobbe's discovery is of such vast importance. He immediately began to cultivate the parasite and a small bottle contains enough cultures to restore an acre of land.

He has been able to grow large trees in clear water, the nodules taking from the air enough nitrogen to form the sturdy trunk of the tree. In Germany there are great factories where the cultures are prepared for commercial purposes. When the farmer is ready to sow he procures his fertilizer in small bottles and mixes the contents of the bottles with the seed in lukewarm water. The parasites attach themselves to the grains and when the sowing is done begin to multiply in vast numbers in the soil. By the time the seed has sprouted they are there ready to attach themselves to roots and to absorb the nitrogen necessary for the plants' rapid growth. The United States department of Agriculture has taken the matter up and another year will see many experiments conducted along the lines mentioned in this article. The ex-

perimental station at Morgantown is also alive as to this new discovery and is doing all it can to make it available. If it is all that it is claimed to be it will make rich and poor land produce like crops in that it will supply what the poor land lacks. Scientists had been able to fix the date when the earth would cease to produce enough for its rapidly increasing population but it is claimed for this discovery that it removes this danger.

WEST VIRGINIA'S FISH HATCH- ERY.

Is the Largest in the United States
Splendid Work Performed by Fish
Commission Since Established.

The United States fish station at White Sulphur Springs went into commission in July, 1902, and subsequently construction work began on the hatchery building which was completed about January 1903. The ponds were begun last year and a few completed. In August last, construction work on the ponds was resumed and will be pushed vigorously until the class of work is finished. The residence of the superintendent is well under way. A number of other buildings will be completed in the near future. The first eggs of spawn were received at the hatchery last January and placed in the troughs for hatching. Over 400,000 eggs were received during January and February and hatched during February and March. Over 269,000 fishes—Brook and Rainbow trout—were distributed during the spring and summer. There were carried over the summer about 80,000 fry, three fourths of which will be distributed this fall. One of the finest springs in this State is at White Sulphur Springs. The water for this hatchery. Last spring the flow of water exceeded 2,000 gallons per minute. Nothing but trout are hatched now, but when the ponds are all completed there will be added also the propagation of black bass. The water proves to be superior for the speedy development of trout, the growth being rapid and the death rate among the fry very low. The government's original appropriation was \$25,000, which was supplemented last winter by an additional appropriation of \$10,000 more. Several thousand will be required to complete the station. When completed the capacity of the station will be three million trout eggs and a quarter million bass during the season. The present force of employees consists of a superintendent, a fish culturist and three laborers, all of whom are West Virginians, representing three Congressional districts of the State. The propagation of fish under the present commissioner, Hon. George M. Bowers, has assumed marvelous proportions there having been at the various stations in the United States during 1902, hatched and planted in the waters of the country nearly one billion five hundred million fish. Among the myriads of government appropriations, those made for the United States fish hatcheries have given the greatest result. The property for the Fish Station was purchased from Col. Daniel O'Connell and possesses unprecedented natural advantage. The grounds in which the ponds are constructed is composed of clay and very fine gravel which make natural concrete and prevents the margin of the ponds from falling in and tenders it unnecessary for any artificial lining. It is located near the Greenbrier and Iron Mountain and Chesapeake and Ohio Railways, and when completed will be the largest and best in the United States and well worth a visit by any of our citizens.—Grafton Sentinel.

Farm for Sale.

1264 acres situated on the headwaters of Stony Creek. For further information call on or address J. W. or J. H. Gafford, Onoto, W. Va.

The Halleluia Hymn.

Here is one of Brother Dickey's halleluia revival hymns, and the rafters ring with the music when Br'er Williams joins in the chorus:

No matter fer de tempest—
Johah'd made de trip
Ef he'd only took his passage
On de

Gospel Ship.

On de Gospel Ship
He'd 'a' sholy made de trip—
Ef he'd only took his passage
On de Gospel Ship.

No matter fer de donkey
Dat Br'er Balaam couldn't rule
He'd 'a' made a mile a minute,
On de

Gospel Mule!

He'd 'a' made a mile a minute,
Wid a halleluia in it—
Oh, he'd made a mile a minute
On de Gospel Mule!

—Atlanta Constitution.

Aunt's Ch Days.

Some days shuddered ef de sun do shine—
Yo' hunts fo' things dat yo' des cain't fin';
Yo' brek de glass en de chany plates;
Yo' feet dey draig lak dey hummed weights;
De mist'ry come twell hit ben' yo' back;
En yo' hoodooed den, fo' er suten fac'—

Dem's de days
W'en de bread won't raise.

No use tryin' fo' ter do things right—
Yo' wuk en projie' wid yo' main en might,
But grease spots spatuhls de kitchen flo',
En dem fool peddlahs dey poum' de do'
En tak yo' tention, en fo' yo' tu'ns
De stew biles oveh en de pies dey bu'ns.

Dem's de days
W'en de bread won't raise.

See'ch yo' fingahs en yo' tail yo' dress,
Hab mo' trouble dan yo' evah guess!
Missus scoldin' case she wait an hou;
Butteh ransomed, en de cream gone sou'.
Mo' yo' struggles, w'y de day grows wuss—
Lose mah 'ligion, en Ah want—
W'en de bread won't raise.

No use ter try, en dey no use ter fret—
Dat bread des sot, en hit gwine stay set!
Bes' be patient w'il de troubles pass
En ax de Mastuh sen' tuh'morror fas'!
Some days shuddered ef de sun do shine,
En dey sho'ly tryin' ter de peace er min'.

Blame dem days
W'en dey bread won't raise.

Chicago Tribune.

A WAR REMINISCENCE.

THE SUGGESTIVE STORY OF TWO SOLDIERS.

Brothers Who In Death Were Not
Divided.

During the war two members
of the Jack family in Crabbot-
tom were killed.

In the meantime the holidays
came around and the friends at
home were mindful of the absent
at camp. Philip Kramer and
others arranged to carry them
some nice Christmas things to eat
and wear. This party went
through the woods from lower
Crabbottom to the camp on top
of Alleghany. The tramp was
tollecome through the trackless
snow and pathless forest up steep
and rugged mountain sides down
into rocky ravines and then other
steeps to climb and flatwoods to
traverse. Instead of being at the
camp in time for a mid-day ban-
quet it was late in the afternoon
when they arrived and the soldier
boys began to think they had
been forgotten. Soon as possible
the visiting party distributed their
maple sugar, pies, chicken and
cake, as directed by the friends
in the homes represented. Philip
Kramer was specially cautioned
not to say anything to Cain Jack
how seriously sick John Jack was.
But Cain pressed the visitors with
such pointed inquiries that he
perceived from their looks and
answers that the answers were
the evening while the soldiers
their soldier friends were having
a good time around the fire in the
tent, Cain Jack went out and re-
mained so long that one of the
party went out to look for him and
found him prostrated near the
tent in a dying condition. It is
believed he had gone out to pray
to God in secret, in behalf of his
sick brother. When this was
told to the parties in the tent,
soon as possible Cain Jack was
carried into the tent and laid upon
his bunk but he did not live five
minutes afterwards. The tent of
feasting and good cheer all at
once became a tent of sadness
even for war times. The dead
soldier remained in his bunk and
next morning the visitors retraced
their wearisome homeward way
and when arriving at their homes
they learned that John Jack was
dead too.

Many difficulties had to be sur-
mounted in getting Cain home
from camp, and when this was
accomplished it was arranged to
bury the brothers in one grave.
It seemed so fitting in this pro-
vidential arrangement that brothers
so attached as these were and who
had been so lovely and pleasant
in their quiet secluded lives they
had lived on the mountain side,
overlooking the meadows, pas-
tures orchards and groves of the
Crabbottom Valley should in
death be separated but a few hours
and find a refuge in each other's
fraternal embrace in the same
grave where unheeded over their
their silent dust the coming storms
afterwards passed all unheeded
by them. Very many mournful
scenes besides this transpired in
Highland and Pocahontas coun-
ties from April 1861 to April
1862, and were all told of them
just as they were much of the
story would sound stranger than
fictitious romance.

When in Highland a year or
so since passing from home to
home noticing the flocks and herds
in the greenfields the singing of
the birds, the flowing of the
streams and the all prevailing air
of happiness that characterized
the hundreds of people I met, my
memories of the past seemed
vague as fragments of troubled
dreams in contrast with the liv-
ing and actual present.

Witness, J. H. Patterson,
clerk of the said court, this 12th
day of November, 1903.

J. H. PATTERSON,
Clerk.

W. T. P.

Not Guilty.

The Hinton Independent Her-
ald copies in full the Watchman's
recent article entitled, "The Bob-
bitt Family and their Descend-
ents," and coolly credits it to the
Pocahontas Times. Hasn't Andy
Price got glory and honor enough
without ascribing our poor en-
deavors to him?—Monroe Watch-
man.

We have time and again real-
ized the rightness of indignation
which filled the Watchman's
columns when it was published
that the "watchman" of the
plagiarism and miscredit. It
seems to have been the way of it:
Andy Price clipped the article
from the watchman, forgot to
credit it, left his office and went
out to try a lawsuit before a J. P.

The matter, therefore, appeared
in the Times as original. The
Nicholas Chronicle copied it and
credited it to the Times. We
clipped from the Chronicle, hence
a matter of history was warped.—
Ind. Herald.

No such article has appeared
in the Times, so that is one sin
we will not have to answer for.
We do not remember of ever hav-
ing clipped an article to which due
credit was not given.

S. H. Turner, now of Falling
Springs, has a mirror which was
struck by lightning during a
heavy thunderstorm at White Sul-
phur last summer. The glass was
opposite an open door from which
a good view of the surrounding
country and a wide expanse of sky
was obtainable. The furniture
was badly damaged by the light-
ening, which caused some chemi-
cal action to take place in the mer-
cury of the mirror upon which a
photograph of the storm and storm
swept country was indelibly fixed.

No plausible theory other than that
vanced as to the heavy change of
electricity upon the mercury
caused the fleeting reflections of
the mirror to become fixed.

There is a good deal of doubt
in the minds of the people as to
whether the skunk can be killed
without violation of law. The law
as passed by the last legislature
makes it optional with the voters
as to whether the polecat is to be
protected or not. The act pro-
vides that upon the presentation
of the petition signed by one hun-
dred voters of a county to the
county court thereof, the court
shall submit the question of its
adoption therein to the voters to
be voted upon at a general elec-
tion. Until this is done, the Po-
cahontas polecat is without pro-
tection other than that given him
by nature.

Slot machines are gambling de-
vices according to the decision of
Judge Matthews of the Criminal
Court in the now famous slot ma-
chine test case. The sentence
was a hundred dollar fine and a
month imprisonment for every ex-
hibitor of slot machines under in-
dictment. An appeal was taken
to the Circuit Court. An order
was incorporated in the judgment
requiring the sheriff to confiscate
machines in the places of all per-
sons under indictment and any
others found in operation.

It is reported that the Supreme
Court has handed down a decision
remitting a fine imposed upon the
Parkersburg Brewery Company for
selling intoxicants in Harrison
county without a license holding
that a brewer's general license
makes it possible for him to estab-
lish agencies in counties which
grant no license. If this be the
case, the local option laws of
West Virginia are of no effect.
The complete opinion of the Court
is awaited with interest.

The dread disease of plague has
broken out in nearly every part
of the world. While in civilized coun-
tries its spread is checked by science.
Its ravages elsewhere are terrible
to contemplate. In one province
of China the population has been
reduced from sixteen millions to
six millions from smallpox, cholera
and the plague. Deaths from
plague reported to the Government
in the Philippines number 200,
000. This is supposed to be about
half the actual number.

W. T. P.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Commissioner's Office,
Marlinton, W. Va.,
November 10, 1903.

Margaret C. Burner's Administrator
vs
Margaret C. Burner's Heirs and
others.

Pursuant to a decree of the Cir-
cuit court of Pocahontas county,
West Virginia, rendered at the
October Term 1903 of said court
I will proceed at my office in the
court house, in the town of Mar-
linton, West Virginia, on the 22nd
day of December, 1903, to settle
and report on the following mat-
ters of account, to-wit:

1st. A settlement of the ac-
counts of E. N. Moore, Sheriff,
of Pocahontas county, and as such
Administrator of the estate of
Margaret C. Burner, deceased.

2nd. An account showing all
the debts due from the said Mar-
garet C. Burner, at the time of
her death, with their respective
amounts and priorities, and to
whom due.

3rd. An account showing all the
real estate owned by the said Mar-
garet C. Burner, at the time of
her death.

4th. A statement showing what
will be reasonable fee to allow
the plaintiff's attorney for prosecu-
ting this suit.

5th. Any other matter deemed
pertinent by the commissioner, or
required by any party in interest,
to be specially stated.

At which time and place you
may attend.

T. S. McNEEL,
Commissioner.

Notice to Creditors.

To the creditors of Margaret C.
Burner, deceased: In pursuance
of a decree of the Circuit Court
of the county of Pocahontas,
made in a cause therein pending,
to subject the real estate of the
said Margaret C. Burner, to the
payment of her debts, you are
required to present to T. S. McNeel,
commissioner, at his office in the said county, on
or before the 22nd day of Decem-
ber, 1903.

Witness, J. H. Patterson, clerk
of the said court, this 12th day of
November, 1903.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Appointments for Edray M. E. Church

1st Sunday Mary's Chapel
10:30 a. m.

1st Sunday, Slatyfork, 3:00 p.
m.

2nd Sunday, Swago 11:00 a.
m.

2nd Sunday, Marlinton 7:30
p. m.

3rd Sunday, Edray 11:00 a. m.

4th Sunday West Union 10:30
a. m.

4th Sunday, Laurel Creek, 3:00
p. m.

A. M. CRABTREE, Pastor.

M. P. Church Appointments.

Appointments for Marlinton Cir-
cuit of the M. P. Church.

First Sunday in November,
Bethel at 11 a. m., and Riverside
3 p. m.

Second Sunday Beaver Creek
11 a. m., and Burr Valley 3 p. m.

Third Sunday at Droop church
11 a. m., and Brownstown 3 p. m.

Fourth Sunday Fairview 11 a. m.

First Quarterly Conference to be
held at Beaver Creek on Saturday
before the Second Sunday in No-
vember at 2 p. m.

O. H. BENNETT, Pastor,
Millpoint, W. Va.

Ten Thousand Churches.

In the United States have used
the Longman & Martinez Pure
Paints.

Every Church will be given a
liberal quantity whenever they
paint.

Don't pay \$1.50 a gallon for
Linsed oil [worth 60 cents] which
you do when you buy this paint
in a can with a paint label on it.

8 & 64 make 14, therefore when
you want fourteen gallons of paint
buy only eight gallons of L & M,
and mix six gallons of pure lin-
seed oil with it.

You need only four gallons of
L & M. Paint, and three gallons
of Oil mixed therewith to paint a
good sized house.

Houses painted with these paints
never grow shabby, even after
18 years.

These celebrated paints are sold
by
W. J. Killingsworth, Marlinton,
W. H. Hall, Green Bank, H. N.
Hannah, Arboreale.

Good Morning

Try Laxative Cold Tablets, pre-
pared by the Marlinton Drug Store
for that cold and you'll feel better.